

MOISTURIZING DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates to a mild moisturizing detergent composition having superior cleansing and moisturizing performance as well as low skin and ocular irritancy effects.

2. Description Of The Prior Art

Historically, moisturizing cleansers have incorporated oils or silicones as the primary means for providing moisturization to hair and skin. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,085,857 (silicone gums); and U.S. Patent No. 6,194,364 (nonpolar oils or silicones in cleansing emulsion). However, because such ingredients tend to reduce the viscosity of the product and suppress its foamability, these moisturizing cleansers are not aesthetically preferred by customers.

One known method for overcoming these deleterious effects of the oils and silicones is to increase the concentration of the surfactants in the cleansing product. Although the resulting products possess the high foaming aesthetics preferred by customers, such products disadvantageously are not mild, do not effectively deposit the silicone and oil onto the skin, and further enhance the drying of the skin. Attempts have been made to overcome the detrimental effects of oils and silicones in a cleansing system by separating the oils and silicones from the cleansing system. See e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,612,307. While this approach may minimize the aforementioned negative effects associated with oils and silicones, it created an additional need for a two compartment packaging, which is not only expensive but also complicated to manufacture.

Therefore, there is a need for a moisturizing detergent that not only provides superior skin moisturization, but also is capable being viscosified easily, provides consumer acceptable levels of foam, and does not require complicated packaging. There is further a need for such a moisturizing detergent that would not compromise the mildness and safety properties of the overall cleansing composition.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been discovered that the aforementioned objectives can be achieved by the moisturizing detergent composition of the present invention comprising, consisting of, and/or consisting essentially of:

- a. a cationic polymer;
- b. an emollient selected from the group consisting of a diester, a triester, or a mixture thereof;
- c. a monoester emollient; and
- d. a cleansing surfactant.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a moisturizing detergent composition comprising, consisting of, and/or consisting essentially of, based upon the total weight of the composition,

- a. from about 0.01 percent to about 5 percent of guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and/or polyquaternium 10;
- b. from about 0.1 percent to about 5 percent of di-PPG-2 myreth-10 adipate;
- c. from about about 0.1 percent to about 5 percent of a glyceryl ester; and
- d. from about 0.5 percent to about 50 percent a cleansing surfactant.

We have unexpectedly found that the moisturizing detergent compositions of the present invention not only provide superior skin cleansing and moisturization, but also are capable of viscosity building and foam boosting without compromising the mildness and safety properties of the overall cleansing composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

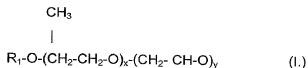
The moisturizing detergent composition of the present invention is comprised of, consists of, and/or consists essentially of, based upon the total weight of the composition, from about 0.01 percent to about 5 percent, e.g. from about 0.01 percent to about 3 percent or from about 0.01 percent to about 2 percent of a cationic polymer; from about 0.1 percent to about 5 percent, e.g. from about 0.5 percent to about 3 percent, or from about 0.1 percent to about 2.5 percent of an emollient selected from the group consisting of a diester, a triester, or a mixture thereof; from about 0.1 percent to about 10 percent, e.g. from about 0.5 percent to about 5 percent or from about 0.75 percent to about 3 percent of a monoester emollient; and from about 0.5 percent to about 50 percent, e.g. from about 5 percent to about 15 percent, of a cleansing surfactant.

Cationic polymers that are suitable for use in the composition of the present invention include, but are not limited to those having a high molecular weight ranging from about 2,000 to about 5,000,000, e.g. from about 5,000 to about 3,000,000 or from about 100,000 to about 1,000,000.

Representative classes of suitable cationic polymers include, but are not limited to cationic polysaccharides; cationic homopolymers and copolymers derived from acrylic and or methacrylic acid; cationic cellulose resins; cationic copolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium chloride and acrylamide and/or acrylic acid; cationic homopolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium chloride; cationic polyalkylene and ethoxypolyalkylene imines; quaternized silicones and copolymers and mixtures thereof.

For example, such cationic polymers include the cationic guar gums such as guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, which is commercially available from Rhodia Incorporated, under the tradename, "Jaguar C17;" quaternized hydroxy ethyl cellulose ethers, which are commercially available from Amerchol Corporation under the tradename, "Ucare Polymer JR 400;" copolymers of acrylamide and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride ethers, which are also known as polyquaternium 7 and are commercially available from the McIntyre Group Ltd. under the tradename, "Mackernium 007" or from Allied Colloids under the tradename "Salcare SC10;" copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and quaternized branched vinylpyrrolidone, which are commercially available from BASF Corporation under the tradename, "Luviquat Care;" Polyquaternium-6, which is available commercially from Allied Colloids under the tradename, "Salcare SC30;" and copolymers and mixtures thereof.

Diester or triester emollients suitable for use in the present invention may be made via the known reaction of fatty alkoxylated esters with a straight, branched or aromatic polyol or poly acid to form a diester or triester of a straight, branched or aromatic polyol or poly acid. The diester or triester reactant is comprised of two or three fatty alkoxylated moieties, respectively, having the structure set forth in formula I.:



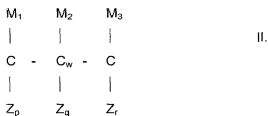
wherein:

R₁ is a saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted, straight, branched, or aromatic fatty moiety having a carbon chain length of from about 6 to about 30 atoms; and

Each x and y are independently zero or an integer from 1 to 200, inclusive, with the proviso that the sum of x and y in each fatty alkoxylated moiety is independently between 1

and 300, inclusive, and the sum of all xs and ys in the diester or triester does not exceed 800.

The straight, branched, or aromatic polyol or polyacid is of the formula set forth in structure II.:



Wherein:

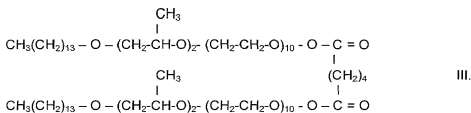
M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 are independently a hydroxy, two single bonded hydrogens, or a double bonded oxygen;

Z_p , Z_q , and Z_r are independently hydrogen or a hydroxy;

p , q , and r are independently zero or one, with the proviso that the sum of $p + q + r$ is at least 2; and

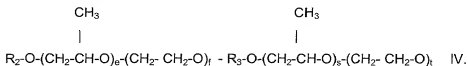
w is zero or an integer between 1 and 20, inclusive.

One suitable diester is Di-PPG-2 Myreth-10 Adipate, which is commercially available from Croda, Incorporated under the tradename, "Cromollient SCE," and has the structure set forth in formula III.:



Monoester emollients suitable for use in the present invention include the esters made via the known reaction of a straight, branched or aromatic fatty acid having from about 4 carbon atoms to about 30 carbon atoms with a straight, branched or aromatic monohydric or polyhydric alcohol. If desired, the monohydric or polyhydric alcohol may be alkoxyfated

using known methods to improve its water solubility. The resulting monoester is of the structure set forth in formula IV.:



Wherein:

R₂ is a saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted straight, branched, or aromatic fatty moiety having a carbon chain length of from about 4 to about 30 atoms;

R₃ is a saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted, straight, branched, or aromatic monohydric or polyhydric alcohol having a carbon chain length from about 3 atoms to about 30 atoms; and

Each e, f, s, and t are independently zero or integers from 1 to 100, inclusive, with the provisos that the sum of e and f is zero or an integer between 1 and 200, inclusive, that the sum of s and t is zero or an integer between 1 and 200, inclusive, and that the sum of e, f, s, and t does not exceed 400.

Examples of monoesters suitable for use in the present invention include the glyceryl esters, such as glyceryl oleate, which is commercially available from the Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation under the tradename, "Tegin O;" PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate, which is commercially available from Croda Incorporated under the tradename, "Glycerox HE;" and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment, the HLB value of one or more of the di-/tri-ester emollients and monoester emollients is less than about 11, e.g. from about 2 to about 11 or from about 4 to about 11. In another embodiment, all of the di-/tri-ester emollients and the monoester emollients have an HLB value of less than about 11, e.g. from about 2 to about 11 or from about 4 to about 11.

Surfactants suitable for use in the present invention include those which are anionic, nonionic, amphoteric, betaine, or cationic, as well as mixtures thereof.

Classes of anionic surfactants useful in this invention include the alkyl sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, sulfosuccinates, isethionates, acyl amides, alkyl ether carboxylates and alkyl phosphates, wherein the alkyl group has from about 6 carbon atoms to about 30 carbon atoms, with about 10 to about 14 carbon atoms being preferred.

Types of nonionic surfactants that are suitable for use in this invention include the fatty alcohol acid or amide ethoxylates, monoglyceride ethoxylates, sorbitan ester ethoxylates and alkyl polyglycosides.

Classes of amphoteric surfactants that are suitable for use in this invention include alkylimino-dipropionates, alkylamphoglycinates (mono or di), alkylamphopropionates (mono or di), alkylamphoacetates (mono or di), N-alkyl β -aminopropionic acids, alkylpolyamino carboxylates, and phosphorylated imidazolines.

Types of betaines that are suitable for use in this invention include alkyl betaines, alkylamido betaines, alkyl sultaines and alkylamido sultaines, wherein the alkyl group has from about 6 carbon atoms to about 30 carbon atoms, with about 10 to about 14 carbon atoms being preferred.

Classes of cationic surfactants that are suitable for use in this invention include alkyl quaternaries (mono, di, or tri), benzyl quaternaries, ester quaternaries, ethoxylated quaternaries, alkyl amines, and mixtures thereof, wherein the alkyl group has from about 6 carbon atoms to about 30 carbon atoms, with about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms being preferred.

The moisturizing cleanser compositions of the present invention may also include one or more optional ingredients nonexclusively including a pearlescent or opacifying agent, a thickening agent, humectants, chelating agents, and additives which enhance their appearance, feel and fragrance, such as colorants, fragrances, preservatives, pH adjusting agents, and the like. The pH of the mild cleansing compositions of this invention is preferably maintained in the range of from about 5 to about 7.5, and more preferably from about 5.5 to about 7.0.

Commercially available pearlescent or opacifying agents which are capable of suspending water insoluble additives and/or which tend to indicate to consumers that the resultant product is a moisturizing cleanser are suitable for use in this invention. The pearlescent or opacifying agent may be present in an amount, based upon the total weight of the composition, of from about 1 percent to about 10 percent, preferably from about 1.5 percent to about 7 percent, and more preferably, from about 2 percent to about 5 percent.

Examples of suitable pearlescent or opacifying agents include, but are not limited to mono or diesters of (a) fatty acids having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms and (b) either ethylene or propylene glycol; mono or diesters of (a) fatty acids having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms (b) a polyalkylene glycol of the formula: $\text{HO}-(\text{JO})_n\text{H}$, wherein J is an alkylene group having from about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms; and a is 2 or 3; fatty

alcohols containing from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms; fatty esters of the formula: KCOOCH_2L , wherein K and L independently contain from about 15 to about 21 carbon atoms; inorganic solids insoluble in the shampoo composition, and mixtures thereof

The pearlescent or opacifying agent may be introduced to the mild cleansing composition as a pre-formed, stabilized aqueous dispersion, such as that commercially available from Henkel Corporation of Hoboken, New Jersey under the tradename, "Euperlan PK-3000." This material is a combination of glycol distearate (the diester of ethylene glycol and stearic acid), Laureth-4 ($\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OH}$) and cocamidopropyl betaine and preferably is in a weight percent ratio of from about 25 to about 30: about 3 to about 15: about 20 to about 25, respectively.

Commercially available thickening agents, which are capable of imparting the appropriate viscosity to the mild cleansing compositions are suitable for use in this invention. If used, the thickener should be present in the shampoo compositions in an amount sufficient to raise the Brookfield viscosity of the composition to a value of between about 500 to about 10,000 centipoise. Examples of suitable thickening agents nonexclusively include: mono or diesters of 1) polyethylene glycol of formula: $\text{HO}-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_z\text{H}$, wherein z is an integer from about 3 to about 200; and 2) fatty acids containing from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms; fatty acid esters of ethoxylated polyols; ethoxylated derivatives of mono and diesters of fatty acids and glycerine; hydroxyalkyl cellulose; alkyl cellulose; hydroxyalkyl alkyl cellulose; and mixtures thereof. Preferred thickeners include polyethylene glycol ester, and more preferably PEG-150 distearate which is available from the Stepan Company of Northfield, Illinois or from Comiel, S.p.A. of Bologna, Italy under the tradename, "PEG 6000 DS".

Commercially available humectants, which are capable of providing moisturization and conditioning properties to the mild cleansing composition, are suitable for use in the present invention. The humectant may be present in an amount of from about 0 percent to about 10 percent, preferably from about 0.5 percent to about 5 percent, and more preferably from about 0.5 percent to about 3 percent, based on the overall weight of the composition. Examples of suitable humectants nonexclusively include: 1) water soluble liquid polyols selected from the group comprising glycerine, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol, butylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, and mixtures thereof; 2) polyalkylene glycol of the formula: $\text{HO}-(\text{R}'\text{O})_b\text{H}$, wherein R' is an alkylene group having from about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms and b is an integer of from about 2 to about 10; 3) polyethylene glycol ether of methyl glucose of formula $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5-$

$(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_c\text{-OH}$, wherein c is an integer from about 5 to about 25; 4) urea; and 5) mixtures thereof, with glycerine being the preferred humectant.

5 Examples of suitable chelating agents include those which are capable of protecting and preserving the compositions of this invention. Preferably, the chelating agent is ethylenediamine tetracetic acid ("EDTA"), and more preferably is tetrasodium EDTA, available commercially from Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan under the tradename, "Versene 100XL" and is present in an amount, based upon the total weight of the composition, from about 0 to about 0.5 percent, and preferably from about 0.05 percent to about 0.25 percent.

10 Suitable preservatives include Quaternium-15, available commercially as "Dowicil 200" from the Dow Chemical Corporation of Midland, Michigan, and are present in the composition in an amount, based upon the total weight of the composition, from about 0 to about 2.0 percent, and preferably from about 0.05 percent to about 0.10 percent.

15 The compositions of the present invention are preferably used in personal care products such as shampoos, washes, baths, gels, lotions, creams, and the like.

20 In one embodiment, the composition may be incorporated into a bath fizz ball, such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,650,661; 4,666,707; and 4,002,758; which are incorporated herein by reference.

25 The composition of the present invention may be used on the body in conjunction with any personal cleansing implement known in the art such as a washcloth, a mesh or apertured film, pouf, sponge, brush and the like. In one embodiment, the composition may be marketed together with one or more of such implements in a kit.

30 In one embodiment, the compositions of the present invention are "substantially free" of oils or silicones. As used herein, "substantially free" shall mean that the moisturizing cleanser composition contains, based upon the total weight of the composition, less than about 1 percent, for example, less than about 0.5 percent or less than about 0.2 percent oils and/or silicones.

35 The invention illustratively disclosed herein suitably may be practiced in the absence of any component, ingredient, or step which is not specifically disclosed herein. Several examples are set forth below to further illustrate the nature of the invention and the manner of carrying it out. However, the invention should not be considered as being limited to the details thereof.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: *Preparation of Moisturizing Detergent Composition*

The moisturizing detergent composition of Example 1 was prepared according to the materials and amounts listed in Table 1.:

Table 1

Tradename / Supplier	INCI Name	%w/w
Plantaren 2000 from Cognis Corporation	Decyl Glucoside	0.6
Lamesoft P065 from Cognis Corporation		3.00
	Water	1.05
	Coco glucoside	1.05
	Glyceryl oleate	0.9
PEG 6000 DS from Stepan Company	PEG 150 distearate	1.4
Atlas G4280 from Uniqema	POE 80 sorbitan laurate	5.0
Water	Deionized water	59.67
Polymer JR from Amerchol Corporation	Polyquaternium 10	0.12
Glucquat 125 from Amerchol Corporation	Lauryl methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropyldimonium chloride	1.00
Tegobetaine L-7 (30%) from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation	Cocamidopropyl betaine	12.00
Monateric 949J from Uniqema	Disodium lauroamphodiacetate	2.00
Polyox WSR-205 from Amerchol Corporation	PEG 14-M	0.10
Glycerin from Cognis Corporation	Glycerin	0.50
Cromollient SCE from Croda Inc.	Di-PPG-Myreth-10-Adipate	1.00
Lipovol J from Lipo Chemicals, Inc.	Jojoba oil	0.1
Drakeol 7 from Penreco	Mineral oil	0.10
Fragrance	Fragrance	0.50
Dowicil 200 from Dow Chemical Company	Quaternium 15	0.05
Versene 100XL from Dow Chemical	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46

Company		
Euperlan PK 3000 from Cognis Corporation		2.00
	Cocamidopropyl betaine	
	Glycol distearate	
	Laureth-4	
Citric acid (20%)	Citric acid	As needed

The composition of Example 1 was prepared as follows:

The following Pre-Mixtures were prepared:

Pre-Mixture 1: PEG-14M and glycerin were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Pre-Mixture 2: Di-PPG-2-myreth-10-adipate, mineral oil, and jojoba oil were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Pre Mixture 3: The fragrance and 1 part of POE-80 sorbitan laurate were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Component amounts in this procedure are given in terms of parts by weight of active to prepare 100 parts of the cleansing composition.

The decyl glucoside, cocoglucoside, and glyceryl oleate were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions until the resulting solution was clear. The solution was then heated to a temperature of about 50 °C to 55 °C with constant stirring. PEG 150 distearate was added thereto with stirring at constant temperature until the PEG 150 distearate was dissolved therein. As the resulting solution was cooled to 40° C, the following components were added thereto sequentially with stirring, and the solution was homogeneous before the addition of each subsequent component: (4 parts) POE-80 sorbitan laurate; (59.67 parts) water; polyquaternium-10; lauryl methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropyldimonium chloride; cocamidopropylbetaine; disodium lauroamphodiacetate; PEG-14M/glycerin pre-mix; and Di-PPG-2-myreth-10-adipate/mineral oil/jojoba oil pre-mix.

After the resulting mixture was cooled to a temperature of about 40° C, the following components were added thereto sequentially, and the solution was homogeneous before the addition of each subsequent component: fragrance/POE-80 sorbitan laurate premixture, quaternium-15, tetrasodium EDTA, glycol distearate, and laureth - 4. After sodium chloride was added thereto, the pH of the resulting solution was adjusted with citric acid to about 6.8.

The remaining water was added thereto with stirring until the final solution was homogeneous.

The viscosity of the resulting solution was 1300 cps as measured by a Brookfield DV-1+ Viscometer using a # 2 spindle and speed of 6 rpm.

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Example 2: Preparation of Moisturizing Detergent Composition

The moisturizing detergent composition of Example 2 was prepared according to the materials and amounts listed in Table 2.:

Table 2

<u>Tradename / Supplier</u>	<u>INCI Name</u>	<u>%w/w</u>
Lamesoft P065		3.00
	Water	1.05
	Coco glucoside	1.05
	Glyceryl oleate	0.9
PEG 6000 DS	PEG 150 distearate	1.0
Atlas G4280	POE 80 sorbitan laurate	5.0
Water	Deionized water	65.69
Polymer JR	Polyquaternium 10	0.10
Glucquat 125	Lauryl methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropylidimonium chloride	1.00
Tegobetaine L-7 (30%)	Cocamidopropyl betaine	8.00
Monateric 949J	Disodium lauroamphodiacetate	2.00
Polyox WSR-205	PEG 14-M	0.05
Glycerin	Glycerin	0.50
Cromollient SCE	Di-PPG-Myreth-10-Adipate	1.00
Jaguar C17 from Rhodia, Inc	Guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride	0.1
Dowicil 200	Quaternium 15	0.05
Versene 100XL	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.506
Rhodapex from Rhodia, Inc.	Sodium Laureth-2 Sulfate	10.00
Euperlan PK 3000		2.00
	Cocamidopropyl betaine	
	Glycol distearate	

	Laureth-4	
Sodium hydroxide solution (20%)	Sodium hydroxide	As needed
Citric acid (20%) solution	Citric acid	As needed

The composition of Example 2 was prepared as follows:

The following Pre-Mixtures were prepared:

Pre-Mixture 1: PEG-14M and glycerin were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Component amounts in this procedure are given in terms of parts by weight of active to prepare 100 parts of the cleansing composition.

Guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and polyquaternium 10 were added to a beaker containing (65.59 parts) water with stirring under ambient conditions until dissolved. After heating the solution to 50° C, PEG 150 distearate was stirred therein at constant heat until dissolved. As the resulting solution was cooled to 40 °C, the lauryl methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropyldimonium chloride was added thereto with mixing until homogeneous. The following components were then added thereto sequentially with stirring, and the solution was homogeneous before the addition of each subsequent component: POE-80 sorbitan laurate; cocamidopropylbetaine; disodium lauroamphodiacetate; sodium laureth-2 sulfate; coco glucoside and glyceryl oleate; Di-PPG-2-myreth-10-adipate; and PEG-14M/glycerin pre-mix.

After the resulting mixture was cooled to a temperature of about 40 °C, the following components were added thereto sequentially, and the solution was homogeneous before the addition of each subsequent component: quaternium-15, tetrasodium EDTA, glycol distearate and laureth - 4. The pH of the resulting solution was adjusted with citric acid and sodium hydroxide to about 6.25 to about 7.25. The remaining water was added thereto with stirring until the final solution was homogeneous.

The viscosity of the resulting solution was 18,500 cps as measured by a Brookfield DV-1+ Viscometer using a # 2 spindle and speed of 1 5 rpm.

Example 3: Preparation of Moisturizing Detergent Composition

The moisturizing detergent composition of Example 3 was prepared according to the materials and amounts listed in Table 3.:

Table 3

Tradename / Supplier	INCI Name	%w/w
Plantaren 2000	Decyl Glucoside	6.00
Glycerox HE from Croda Inc.	PEG 7 glyceryl cocoate (having HLB of 10.6)	1.00
PEG 6000 DS	PEG 150 distearate	1.4
Atlas G4280	POE 80 sorbitan laurate	5.0
Water	Deionized water	61.67
Polymer JR	Polyquaternium 10	0.12
Glucquat 125	Lauryl methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride	1.00
Tegobetaine L-7 (30%)	Cocamidopropyl betaine	12.00
Monateric 949J	Disodium lauroamphodiacetate	2.00
Polyox WSR-205	PEG 14-M	0.10
Glycerin	Glycerin	0.50
Cromollient SCE	Di-PPG-Myreth-10-Adipate	1.00
Lipovol J	Jobba oil	0.1
Drakeol 7	Mineral oil	0.10
Fragrance	Fragrance	0.50
Dowicil 200	Quaternium 15	0.05
Versene 100XL	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
Euperlan PK 3000		2.00
	Cocamidopropyl betaine	
	Glycol distearate	
	Laureth-4	
Sodium chloride	Sodium chloride salt	5.00
Citric acid (20%)	Citric acid	As needed

The composition of Example 3 was prepared as follows:

The following Pre-Mixtures were prepared:

Pre-Mixture 1: 4 parts POE 80 sorbitan laurate, decyl glucoside, and PEG 7 glyceryl cocoate were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions until clear.

Pre-Mixture 2: Di-PPG-2-myreth-10-adipate, mineral oil, and jojoba oil were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Pre Mixture 3: The fragrance and 1 part of POE-80 sorbitan laurate were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Pre-Mixture 4: The PEG 14M and glycerin were mixed in an independent container under ambient conditions.

Component amounts in this procedure are given in terms of parts by weight of active to prepare 100 parts of the cleansing composition.

After heating the pre-mixture 1 to a temperature of about 50° C to 55° C with constant stirring, PEG 150 distearate was added thereto with stirring at constant temperature until the PEG 150 distearate was dissolved therein. After the resulting solution was removed from the heat, the following components were added thereto sequentially with stirring, and the solution was homogeneous before the addition of each subsequent component: (61.67 parts) water; polyquaternium-10; lauryl methyl gluceth-10 hydroxypropyldimonium chloride; cocamidopropylbetaine; disodium lauroamphodiacetate; PEG-14M/glycerin pre-mix; and Di-PPG-2-myreth-10-adipate/mineral oil/jojoba oil pre-mix.

After the resulting mixture was cooled to a temperature of about 40 °C, the following components were added thereto sequentially, and the solution was homogeneous before the addition of each subsequent component: fragrance/POE-80 sorbitan laurate premixture, quaternium-15, tetrasodium EDTA, and glycol distearate/ laureth - 4 mixture. After sodium chloride was added thereto, the pH of the resulting solution was adjusted with citric acid to about 6.8. The remaining water was added thereto with stirring until the final solution was homogeneous.

The viscosity of the resulting solution was 405 cps as measured by a Brookfield DV-I+ Viscometer using a # 2 spindle and speed of 6 rpm.

Example 4: Preparation of Moisturizing Detergent Composition

The moisturizing detergent composition of Example 4 was prepared in accordance with the procedure set forth in Example 3 using the materials and amounts listed in Table 3, with the exception that the "Glycerox HE" was substituted with an equivalent amount of PEG

6 caprylic/capric glycerides, which is commercially available from Croda Incorporated_ under the tradename, "Glycerox 767" and has an HLB value of 13.2.

The viscosity of the resulting solution was 145 cps as measured by a Brookfield DV- I+ Viscometer using a # 2 spindle and speed of 6 rpm.

Example 5:: Comparison of Moisturizing Detergent Composition With Commercial Products

Three hundred female consumer panelists who have previously used moisturizing cleanser compositions participated in a blind comparative study between the composition produced in accordance with Example 2, as well as five other commercially available cleansers: 1) "Cetaphil_Gentle Skin Cleanse available from Galderma Laboratories, Incorporated; 2) "Aveeno Baby Cleanser" available from Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., 3) "Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash" available from Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., 4) "Oil of Olay Sensitive Skin Foaming Facial Wash" available from the Procter and Gamble Company; and 5) "RoC Enydrial Foaming Gel" available from Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., .

During the study, the panelists were divided into six groups of 50 participants. Each group was assigned one of the six above mentioned products, then asked to wash their faces with that product at least 5 times a week for a total of 2 weeks. At the end of the study, each panelist completed a questionnaire regarding the benefits of using the product. The results of the questionnaires are set forth in Tables 4, 5, and 6 below:

Table 4 Key Directionals From Panelist Questionnaires

	NON-FOAMING		FOAMING		Oil of Olay Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Endrial Foaming Gel (F)
	Cetaphil (A)	Aveeno Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser Ex. 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)		
KEY DIRECTIONALS ON QUESTIONNAIRE:						
CONSISTENCY - "Just About Right"	36%	60%A	86%A/Bd**	72%A	78%A	76%A
AMOUNT OF LATHER - 11 pt	2.96	3.50	6.70ABE	6.10AB	5.68AB	6.58ABe
AMOUNT OF LATHER - "Just About Right"	32%	42%	72%ABd	54%A	66%AB	62%AB
LATHER CONSISTENCY - 10 pt	n/a	n/a	6.80DEF	5.50	5.52	5.48
LIKING OF LATHER CONSISTENCY - 5pt	n/a	n/a	4.06d	3.52	3.68	3.66
LATHER TEXTURE - 10 pt	n/a	n/a	7.04D	6.20	6.66	6.50
LIKING OF LATHER TEXTURE - 5 pt	n/a	n/a	3.94	3.62	3.66	3.76
EASE OF RINSING - 5 pt	4.14	4.20	4.38	4.20	4.16	4.04
EASE OF WIPING - 5 pt	4.20	4.20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MOISTURIZED SKIN FEEL AFTER USE						
Very Moisturized	48%D	36%	40%	26%	36%	42% ^d
Somewhat Moisturized	44%	54%	50%	60%	56%	46%
Not at All Moisturized	8%	10%	10%	14%	8%	12%
DRY/TIGHT SKIN FEEL AFTER USE						
Very Dry or Tight	0%	2%	4%	4%	4%	2%
Somewhat Dry or Tight	12%	6%	22%B	28%AB	20%B	20%B
Not At All Dry or Tight	88% ^d E	92% ^d DEF	74%	68%	74%	78%

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Table 4 (cont.)

	NON-FOAMING		FOAMING			
	Chaparral (A)	Aveno Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser of Ex 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)	Oil of Oliva Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Endrial Foaming Gel (F)
CLEANSER USED TO REMOVE MAKEUP						
Yes	80% ^c	78% ^e	74%	74%	62%	72%
No	20%	22%	26%	26%	38% ^{ab}	28%
REMOVING MAKEUP - 10 pt	7.38	6.97	8.51/ABE	8.03B	7.58	8.42/ABe
EASE OF REMOVING MAKEUP - 10 pt						
Yes	(n=40)	(n=39)	(n=37)	(n=37)	(n=31)	(n=36)
No	7.55	7.00	8.54/AB	8.05b	7.84	8.42ab

Table 3: Panelists "Agree Completely/Somewhat" With Listed Benefits

	NON-FOAMING		FOAMING		Oil of Olay Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Endrial Foaming Gel (F)
	Ceaphil (A)	Aveno Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser of Ex 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)		
AGREE COMPLETELY/SOMEWHAT - Top 2 Box						
END BENEFITS:						
Is an Effective Cleanser	78%	74%	94%ABc	90%AB	82%	92%AB
Cleans & Moisturizes At The Same Time	78%	78%	88%	78%	80%	86%
Cleans Without Drying Skin	86%	88%	90%	80%	88%	88%
Leaves Skin Soft & Smooth	84%	80%	88%	84%	84%	88%
Does Not Clog Pores	72%	80%	92%ABF	82%	82%	72%
Helps Skin Look & Feel Healthier	74%	74%	94%ABDEF	78%	80%	74%
Helps to Even Out Blemish & Uneven Skin Tone	34%	54%	60%A	52%A	50%	48%
Leaves Skin Feeling Clean	76%	72%	96%ABc	92%AB	80%b	92%AB
Leaves Skin Feeling Refreshed	76%	72%	92%ABc	84%	80%	82%
Helps Unclog Pores	52%	58%	78%ABdEf	62%	60%	60%
Smooths Rough, Uneven Patches	44%	48%	70%ABDE	50%	48%	64%A
Helps to Improve Skin Texture	54%	60%	70%ABDE	66%	62%	72%a
Provides Long Lasting Moisture	66%	64%	84%ABDE	66%	70%	72%
Soothes Dry Skin	72%	64%	82%ABd	66%	70%	82%ABd
Adds Moisture Back to the Skin	68%	64%	86%AB	74%	74%	78%
AMONG WOMEN WHO USED THE PRODUCT TO REMOVE						
MAKEUP:	(n=40)	(n=39)	(n=37)	(n=37)	(n=31)	(n=36)
Removes Makeup & Cleanses in One Step	80%	77%	100%ABDE	86%	87%	94%AB
Removes Foundation or Base Makeup	88%	85%	97%bd	86%	90%	89%
Removes Eye Makeup	70%	69%	76%	76%	81%	83%

Table 5 (cont.)

	NON-FOAMING		FOAMING			
	Ceraphil (A)	Aveno Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser of Ex. 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)	Oil of Olay Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Endrial Foaming Gel (F)
AGREE COMPLETELY/SOMEWHAT - Top 2 Box						
PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS:						
Is Good for Even Very Dry Skin	84% ^d	80%	82%	70%	78%	84% ^d
Is a Product for Someone Like Me	60%	70%	86% ^{ABF}	78% ^a	78% ^a	72%
Is Not Irritating to Your Skin	90%	92%	98% ^{adF}	90%	92%	88%
Is Good for Use Everyday	84%	90%	96% ^{Ac}	90%	86%	90%
Is Pleasant to Use	66%	78%	90% ^{AF}	86% ^{AF}	86% ^{AF}	70%
Has A Good Consistency or Thickness	36%	62% ^A	86% ^{ABF}	80% ^{AB}	80% ^{AB}	72% ^{AA}
Is Not Drying to Eyes	80%	92% ^{adF}	96% ^{ADEF}	84%	84%	78%
Does Not Sting or Completely	86%	82%	96% ^{ABEF}	88%	84%	82%
Leaves No Unpleasant Residue On Skin	82%	80%	96% ^{ABE}	94% ^{ABE}	76%	88%
Is Good For Sensitive Skin	78%	70%	88% ^{Bd}	74%	82%	88%
Moisturizes Better Than Other Cleansers	92%	92%	96% ^E	90%	84%	90%
Is a High Quality Product	64%	60%	84% ^{ABDef}	62%	68%	70%
Is Fragrance Free	66%	78% ^D	88% ^{ABDF}	74%	76% ^{ka}	68%
Wipes Off Easily & Completely	86% ^{dDEF}	84%	72% ^d	54%	68%	64%
	82%		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 5 (cont.)

	NON-FOAMING		FOAMING			
	Ceraphil (A)	Aveno Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser of EX. 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)	Oil of Olley Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Endrial Foaming Gel (F)
AGREE COMPLETELY/SOMEWHAT - Top Box						
END BENEFITS:						
Is An Effective Cleanser	48%	44%	74%ABEF	60%	54%	56%
Cleans & Moisturizes At The Same Time	56%	46%	66%DE	50%	46%	50%
Leaves Without Drying Skin	56%	56%	62%	56%	54%	50%
Leaves Skin Soft & Smooth	58%	50%	69%	48%	58%	51%
Does Not Clog Pores	42%	40%	64%ABF	56%	54%	48%
Helps Skin Look & Feel Healthier	28%	40%	64%ABD	42%	54%A	50%A
Helps to Even Out Blemish & Uneven Skin Tone	10%	24%a	22%	16%	22%	30%
Leaves Skin Feeling Clean	44%	44%	76%ABEF	64%AB	60%	60%
Leaves Skin Feeling Refreshed	48%	46%	70%ABD	50%	54%	54%
Helps Unclog Pores	18%	32%	40%Ad	22%	20%	36%a
Smooths Rough, Uneven Patches	12%	20%	38%ABe	24%	28%	30%a
Helps to Improve Skin Texture	22%	30%	46%Ad	28%	34%	44%Ad
Provides Long Lasting Moisture	36%	30%	46%	38%	42%	40%
Soothes Dry Skin	38%	38%	48%a	44%	38%	44%a
Adds Moisture Back to the Skin	22%	38%	52%	40%	38%	46%a
AMONG WOMEN WHO USED THIS PRODUCT TO REMOVE MAKEUP:						
Removes Makeup & Cleanses in One Step	(n=40)	(n=39)	(n=37)	(n=37)	(n=31)	(n=36)
Removes Foundation or Base Makeup	48%	38%	70%AB	57%	55%	56%a
Removes Eye Makeup	55%b	31%	68%B	59%B	61%B	56%B
	50%b	28%	54%B	49%B	45%	50%B

Table 5 (cont.)

	NON-FOAMING		FOAMING			
	Ceapini (A)	Avene Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser of Ex. 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)	Oil of Olay Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Endral Foaming Gel (F)
AGREE COMPLETELY/SOMEWHAT - Top Box						
PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS						
Is Good for Even Very Dry Skin	42%	42%	56% ^D	34%	40%	44%
Is a Product for Someone Like Me	36%	42%	62% ^{ABD}	38%	46%	46%
Is Not Irritating to Your Skin	74%	62%	74%	72%	72%	62%
Is Good for Use Everyday	66%	62%	74% ^F	74% ^F	72%	38%
Is Pleasant to Use	40%	52%	56% ^F	54%	58% ^{AF}	38%
Has A Good Consistency or Thickness	18%	30%	62% ^{ABD}	38% ^A	40% ^A	46%
Is Not Irritating to Eyes	46%	58%	69% ^{AF}	68% ^{AF}	54%	50%
Rinses Off Easily & Completely	55%	48%	66% ^{ab}	66% ^{ab}	58%	52%
Leaves No Unpleasant Residue On Skin	60%	52%	78% ^{abBFF}	70% ^{bfF}	54%	50%
Is Good For Sensitive Skin	38%	38%	62% ^{AB}	50%	50%	48%
Moisturizes Skin Better Than Other Cleansers	48%	50%	72% ^{ABE}	60%	62%	50%
Is a High Quality Product	30%	28%	42%	28%	28%	34%
Is Fragrance Free	56% ^{ad}	46%	54% ^{Ab}	40%	42% ^{aa}	40%
Wipes Off Easily & Completely	34%	42%	n/a	38%	44%	44%
				n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 6: Comparison to Brand Used Most Often

	NON-FOAMING			FOAMING		
	Cetaphil (A)	Aveno Baby Cleanser (B)	Moisturizing Cleanser of Ex 2 (C)	Purpose Gentle Cleansing Wash (D)	Oil of Olay Foaming Face Wash (E)	ROC Radical Foaming Gel (F)
COMPARED TO BRAND USED MOST OFTEN.						
LEAVING SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH - 5 pt	3.42d	3.22	3.50D	3.08	3.34	3.34
PROVIDING LONG LASTING MOISTURIZATION - 5 pt	3.24	3.20	3.56BD	3.04	3.32	3.34
LEAVING SKIN FEELING CLEAN - 5 pt	3.08	2.92	3.66ABDE	3.18	3.28b	3.48dB
BEING GOOD FOR EVEN VERY DRY SKIN - 5pt	3.34	3.38	3.74bDE	3.12	3.24	3.44
CLEANSING & MOISTURIZING AT THE SAME TIME - 5 pt	3.48	3.28	3.82BD	3.30	3.46	3.54
RELIEVING DRY SKIN - 5 pt	3.28	3.30	3.72ABDE	3.08	3.22	3.42
LEVEL OF SKIN IRRITATION:						
Extremely Irritating	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Very Irritating	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Somewhat Irritating	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%
Slightly Irritating	4%	2%	0%	4%	4%	4%
Not at All Irritating	92%	98%	100%ADEF	94%	92%	92%
UNPLEASANT EYE REACTIONS						
Yes	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%
No	98%	98%	98%	98%	96%	98%
LEVEL OF EYE IRRITATION						
Extremely Irritating	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Very Irritating	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Somewhat Irritating	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Slightly Irritating	0%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%
Not at All Irritating	98%	96%	96%	98%	94%	98%

* - a capital letter represents that the value given for the cleanser of that column is at a 95 degree confidence level with respect to the value given for the cleanser denoted by the capital letter. For example, "86% ABd" means that the 86% value is accurate to a 95% confidence level with respect to the values for the cleansers of columns A and B.

** - a lowercase letter represents that the value given for the cleanser of that column is at a 90 degree confidence level with respect to the value given for the cleanser denoted by the capital letter. For example, "86% ABd" means that the 86% value is accurate to a 90% confidence level with respect to the value for the cleansers of column d.

This Example showed that the moisturizing detergent composition of the present invention was superior with respect to cleansing, moisturizing, and improving healthy look and feel of skin, while remaining very gentle to skin and eyes. This Example further showed that the moisturizing detergent composition of the present invention was an effective eye and face make-up remover.